THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

——THE POWERS NOT DELEGATED TO THE UNITED STATES BY THE CONSTITUTION, NOR PROHIBITED BY IT TO THE STATES, ARE RESERVED TO THE STATES RESPECTIVELY, OR TO THE PEOPLE.— *Amendments to the Constitution, Article X.*——

B. AUSTIN & C. F. FISHER, Editors and Proprietors. | SALISBURY, N. C., JANUARY 17, 1840. | NO. XXXI OF VOL. XX. (Whole No. 1031.)

TERMS

OF THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

The Western Carolinian is published every Friday, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and a failure to notify the Editors of a wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at one dollar per square (of 340 ems, or *fifteen lines* of this sized type)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court and Judicial advertisements will be charged 25 per cent more than the above prices. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent from the regular prices will be made to yearly advertisers.

Advertisements sent in for publication, must have the number of times marked on them, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged for accordingly.

Letters addressed to the Editors on business must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to

NEW JEWELRY, &C.

JOHN C. PALMER, has another new supply of gold and silver

Lever Watches,

plain English and French, do., gold Fob Chains and Keys, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, silver Butter Knives, Pencils, (patent and plain,) Tooth-Picks, Fob Chains, Spectacles and Thimbles, Steel and Gilt Fob Chains and Keys.

Also,—a very fine and large assortment of Razors, pocket and pen-knives, by different Manufacturers, with other articles usually kept by Jewelers, all of which will be sold very low for cash, or only six months credit, after which time, interest will be charged.

Work done faithfully and punctually.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

Great Western Stage Line,

FROM SALISBURY TO ASHVILLE, N. C.

Arrangement for 1840.

THE above line is now in full operation, and arrives at, and departs from Salisbury as follows:

Leaves Salisbury on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Ashville next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Ashville on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock, A. M.; and arrives at Salisbury next days at 8 o'clock, P. M.

A. BENCINI,
R. W. LONG.

N. B. Passengers leaving Raleigh, N. C., for Nashville, Tennessee, will find no delay whatever on this route. A. B. & R. W. L.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 3, 1840. tf

To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern made Coaches of the first order; leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating. JOEL McLEAN.

Feb. 12, 1839. tf

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

Morus Multicaulis, Fruit Trees, &c.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that he has for sale, at his Nurseries in Davidson County, 15,000 trees of the Morus Multicaulis, (and also a large number of rooted layers or cuttings of the same, of the current year's growth:) these are superior to cuttings without roots to propagate from. His prices shall be the market price of the article in the North, and elsewhere. He also has a large stock of Fruit Trees, consisting of

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, &c.,

being selections of the best American and European fruits, all of which are grafted or inoculated, and in healthy, growing condition.

I will deliver Trees in good condition, at any reasonable distance from Lexington, say 75 or 100 miles, (if amount of orders will justify it,) for which I will charge the usual price of hauling. It will be well for those who wish to obtain trees, to get the Catalogue of the Nurseries, which contains prices, and will be sent gratis to all applicants, the postage being paid. Communications will be promptly attended to.

Direct to Lexington, N. C.

CHARLES MOCK.

Lexington, N. C., Sept. 6, 1839. 6m.

Public Notice.

THE Subscriber, in conformity to recent instructions received from the North Carolina Gold Mine Company, takes this method to inform those interested, that hereafter all persons found trespassing upon the following Tracts of Land, belonging to said Company, situated in Davidson County, will be prosecuted according to the strict letter of the Law.

JOHN WARD, Agent.

Davidson, April 18, 1839. tf

LANDS:

Tract, No 1—containing 889 acres, lying on the four mile branch.
" 2—containing 992 acres, lying on the waters of the Flat Swamp.
" 3—containing 3,800 acres, lying on Lick creek, Flat Swamp, and Yadkin River.
" 4—containing 1,650, lying on Flat Swamp
" 6—containing 697, lying on Lick creek.
" 7—containing 1,412, lying on Flat Swmap.
" 8—containing 600, lying on Lick creek
" 9—containing 601, lying on Lick creek.
" 10—containing 1,897 acres, lying on Lick creek and Flat Swamp.
" 12—containing, 1,358, lying on Lick creek.
" 12—containing 1,317, located on four mile branch and Jacob creek, adjoining the Lead mine.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and for Sale, at his Shop, in Salisbury, three first rate *Road Wagons.*

SIMEON HEILICK.

December 6, 1839. tf.

New Bargains.

MONS. ROUECHE

TAKES great pleasure, to inform his friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has received direct from Charleston, S. C., a *fresh supply* of Fruits and Groceries,

—SUCH AS—

ORANGES,	FRESH CRACKERS,
LEMONS,	CHEESE,
RAISINS,	OYSTERS,
FIGS,	SARDINES,
FRESH HONEY,	HERRING,
	CORDIALS.

—ALSO—

WINES, LIQUORS AND SEGARS, all of the best qualities, and of the latest importation.

N. B. The above articles can be sold very low for *Cash.*

Salisbury, Nov. 29, 1839. tf.

New Winter Fashions for 1840.

HORACE H. BEARD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he still carries on the TAILORING BUSINESS at his old stand on main street, next door to the Apothecary Store. He is ever ready to execute the orders of his customers in a style and manner not surpassed by any workman in the western part of the State. He is in the regular receipt of the latest London and New-York FASHIONS, and prepared to accommodate the tastes of the fashionable at all times.

☞ Cutting garments of all kinds attended to promptly; and the latest Fashions furnished at all times to country tailors, and instructions given in cutting. [Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1840.

Tailoring Business.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

for Gentlemen's wear, such as *Coats, Pantaloons,* and *Vests,* of good

Goods,

well made and fashionable. He is also prepared to cut, and make clothing in the *most fashionable and durable style,* and warranted to fit. He, also, keeps a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of the first qualities, selected by himself in the New York Market, all of which he will sell low for Cash.

N. B. He still continues to teach the art of Cutting garments on the most approved plans of the best Tailors in New York and Philadelphia.

☞ Cutting for customers done on the shortest notice, and orders from a distance attended to with despatch.—☞ His shop will be found in Mr. Cowan's large brick building. BENJ. F. FRALEY.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 30th of November last, a negro man who calls his name JIM. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stout made, has a down look; had on a Kersia coat and pants, and cotton velvet vest: says he was purchased in Franklin County, N. C., by Dowtin & Yancy, and on his way South, was persuaded to leave his master, by some white man, who after some day or two, began to travel a different direction from what JIM expected; Jim therefore, left him, and immediately surrendered himself to a white man. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

W. WOMACK, Jailor.

Lexington, N. C., December 6, 1839. tf.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE on hand, and intend keeping a supply of the best **Anchor Stamp Bolting Cloths,** comprising all the various Nos. used in this region of country.—Where all who wish the article can be supplied in quantities to suit purchasers, and on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Wove Wire for Screens, Sifters, &c., kept constantly on hand. HALL & JOHNSON,

POST OF HAYMOUNT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1839. tf

Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

TOMB STONES,

so that he can execute any order in that Line, on the shortest notice.

—ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay.

A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.

ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

Cotton Picking.

THOSE who wish to have their *Cotton Picked* and *Packed* in the best possible manner, and on the shortest notice, will do well to call on the Subscriber, who will himself attend personally to the business. His

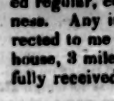
GIN

is situated on the Wilkesboro' road, (Howard's Plantation,) 4 miles north west of Salisbury,—and is in excellent order, for receiving, *PICKING* and *PACKING COTTON.*

Planters and Merchants who will entrust their Cotton to his special charge, shall not go away dissatisfied.

R. N. CRAIGE.

November 29, 1839. tf



Strayed,

FROM the Subscriber, on the 6th instant, near Greensborough, a large sorrel horse, 15 or 16 hands high, with a white streak in his forehead, 15 years old next Spring, and has been docked. Said horse has been worked regular, consequently shows the marks of harness. Any information concerning said horse, directed to me at Lexington, N. Carolina, or to my house, 3 miles East of Lexington, will be thankfully received, and fairly compensated.

JACOB LOPP.

December 27, 1839. 4t.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY'S REPORT.

This document is entirely too long for our columns, but its importance demands that a view as complete as possible, be taken of its contents.—The expenditures of the past year, and estimates of revenue and expenditure for the next, we transcribe in full.

Revenue and means for 1839, *exclusive of Trusts and the Post Office.*

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839, which could be considered available for general purposes, was	$2,466,951 95
The receipts from customs, the first three quarters, as appearing on the Register's books, are	$18,923,398 50
This includes about two millions and three-fourths, collected last year in Treasury Notes, but not carried on his books till 1839. From this cause the actual receipts in this year will, to that extent, appear larger than they ought.	
Receipts from lands the first three quarters, including also some collected last year in Treasury Notes	5,417,286 31
Miscellaneous receipts,	125,208 78
Estimated receipts for the fourth quarter from all those sources	5,700,000 00
Receipts on some of the debts against Banks not available on 1st January, 1839, but since paid,	1,222,666 00
From the third issue of Treasury Notes, under the act of March 9, 1839,	3,857,270 21
Aggregate means,	$37,217,812 75

Expenditure, for 1839, *exclusive of the Post Office and Trusts.*

Civil, foreign, and miscellaneous, for the first three quarters,	$3,640,508 23
Military, for the first three quarters,	10,791,799 21
Naval, for the first three quarters,	4,713,701 57
Estimate for all, during the fourth quarter,	5,000,000 00
Funded debt for year,	14,658 98
	24,769 667 99
Redemption of Treasury Notes in the first three quarters, interest as well as principal,	9,891,759 83
This includes two millions and three fourths paid in for duties and lands last year, but not carried on the Register's books till 1839. From this cause the expenditures on that account will appear larger by that amount than they actually have been within those quarters.	
Estimated amount of notes redeemed in the fourth quarter,	1,000,000 00
Aggregate payments,	35,661,427 82
Leaving an available balance of money in the Treasury on the 31st of December, 1839, of	1,556,384 93
	$37,217,812 75

Estimate of the Receipts and Expenditures for 1840.

For reasons hereafter to be explained, the receipts into the Treasury, the ensuing year, cannot be estimated so high as in 1839.

From the best information possessed by this Department, it is computed that the aggregate of them, available for public purposes, will not exceed $18,000,000, viz: from

Customs,	$15,000,000 00
Lands	3,500,000 00
Miscellaneous,	100,000 00
Add to these the balance available and applicable to other purposes, which it is supposed will be in the Treasury on the first of January, 1840,	1,556,385 00
The efficient means in that year will then amount in the aggregate, to	20,156,385 00
If Congress should make appropriations to the extent desired by the different Departments, the expenditures for 1840, independent of the redemption of Treasury Notes, are estimated at	20,000,000 00
Including all the Treasury Notes to be redeemed, the aggregate expenditure would be about	22,750,000 00
This would leave a deficit in the Treasury at the close of the year, amounting to	2,593,615 00
But there will be due from the United States Bank in September next, on its fourth bond, about	2,526,570 00
The principal now due on the Treasurer's deposites in other Banks, which suspended specie payments in 1837, is	1,149,904 00
Should all these claims be collected in 1840, they would prevent a deficiency, and leave an available balance in the Treasury of nearly	1,082,865 00

It is not, however, considered prudent to rely exclusively on the collection of these debts.

One mode, then, of obviating any difficulty from that circumstance, will be to reduce the aggregate of new appropriations, by postponing some and lessening others, so that the means probably available, will be sufficient to meet all calls upon the Treasury, and leave in it an average balance of about two millions.

It is believed, for reasons enumerated hereafter, that such a reduction is possible without essential injury to any useful object, and that this balance is the smallest which is adequate to secure promptitude and good faith in public payments, so heavy in amount as ours, so unexpected at times in the demands for them, and so dispersed over a wide territory. If the appropriations are not thus reduced, it will be wise to provide seasonably in some other way for the amounts of the contingent deficiency, and of such a balance.

According to the opinions of the different Departments, as to the sums of money proper for each, and which constitute the basis of the estimates submitted to Congress, the new appropriations required for the next year will equal the sum of $18,280,600 55

Viz:

Civil foreign intercourse and miscellaneous	$4,981,344 10	
Military services, pensions, &c.,	8,213,610 74	
Naval service,	5,085,645 62	

Besides these, the permanent appropriations, which, by existing laws and the modification of them recommended, first become chargeable on the Treasury in 1840; amount to $1,386,000. They are, in the War Department, $1,236,000; in the Navy, $340,000; and public debt, $10,000. The principal on Treasury notes falling due will be about $2,700,000 more. The appropriations already made and chargeable, which will remain uncalled for at the end of the present year, are estimated, by the different departments, at the further sum of $11,827,371, though that is considered by the undersigned as likely to be about two millions too small. Of these, they compute that nearly $8,270,793 will be required, in order to accomplish the objects contemplated by them. It is proposed to apply $3,014,711 to the services of the ensuing year without re appropriation, and the residue of about $541,893, not being required in order to accomplish these objects, will go to the surplus fund. It therefore follows, if all the new appropriations called for are made, that the whole charge upon the Treasury in 1840 exclusive of the Treasury notes outstanding, will amount at least to $31,152,106, of which, as previously observed, it is computed that $20,000,000 will be extended within that year for ordinary purposes, or two millions and three fourths more, including the redemption of Treasury notes. From these statements, it must be perceived that our condition in relation to the deposite of another instalment of public money with the States, remains much the same as at the close of the year 1838. Consequently, the views then expressed by the Department have continued to govern its course.

The exports during the year, ending Sept. 30, 1839, are computed to have been,	$118,250,004
Imports,	157,999,560

The former are greater than those of 1839, by $9,872,380; the latter exceed the imports of that time by $43,902,356. From these facts the Secretary draws some very sound conclusions in reference to the causes of the commercial embarrassments of the times, attributing much of them to the enormous importations of the year just passed.—From the same cause too, in part, he anticipates the considerable reduction in the amount of duties for the year 1840, which is observable on the table above, periods of excessive importation and consequent pressure, being pretty certain to be followed by a corresponding diminution of imports, and this he illustrates by reference to several periods in our history. The operation of the Compromise Act will also diminish the duties about $800,000.

A considerable reduction in the amount of receipts from the Public Lands is also anticipated. The scarcity of money, the attraction of an immense amount of labor from agriculture to perfect the multitude of State improvements, and the fact, that a considerable portion of the sales of the past year are to be attributed to the temporary effect of the graduation law, are given as the reason of the low estimate of the revenue from this quarter.

The operation of the State debts, demanding an annual payment out of the country of 10 or 12 millions for interest, and the state improvements "employing armies of laborers in consuming rather than raising crops" are pointed out as another and powerful cause of the anticipated decline in imports.

Explanation of the estimates as to expenditures and of some further reduction in them.

The estimates of expenditure for ordinary purposes in 1840 are in the aggregate about five millions less than what it is computed will be spent in 1839. This great reduction has been proposed, although the expenses of 1839 will be quite six millions less than those of 1838, and those of 1838 were somewhat less than the expenses of the previous year.

Doubt is expressed in the Report whether the process of reduction might not well go on and the ordinary expenditures of the Government be diminished to 16 or 17 millions. A tax of a dollar and a quarter ahead, is not indeed a great burthen compared with the amount paid in other countries, but the people in this country are besides obliged to support their State Governments, and finally it is not a question with them how much taxation they can bear, but with how little all the just and valuable ends of a republican Government can be attained. The expenditures of 17 or 18 millions a year would not now be greater in proportion to the population and wealth of the country, than that of the first eight years of the Confederacy, but even this, it is well observed, is, no test, unless it can be shown from the items themselves that such expenditure is necessary. The increase in the expenses of the Government from its origin, has been very unequal, sometimes remaining nearly stationary for several years, and then suddenly branching out to new objects or an increased outlay on old ones.

The expenditures nominally connected with foreign intercourse have increased least. The civil and miscellaneous charges continue comparatively moderate. But several of our heaviest burdens, such as the navy, the pensions, Indian disbursements, and a class consisting of light-houses, fortifications, roads and improvements in harbors and rivers have augmented very largely since the first eight years of the Government. Some of them have increased more than fifty fold.

The arguments by which these several branches of expenditure were justified at their origin or enlargement, are briefly recounted and comparisons are made of their relative increase at different times, from whence the Secretary proceeds to the proper subjects for the exercise of economy and the opportunities which will occur for limiting expense. We quote the passage at length:

"But since the last date, that class of expenditures has not enlarged forty per cent, having been not over five millions and a half in either 1837, 1838, or probably 1839, while our population has advanced eighty-four per cent or more than double that rate. All can thus perceive where, when, and in what, the greatest increases have occurred, the principle reasons, whether sufficient or otherwise, assigned for several of them, and the ample opportunity which still exists for further retrenchments, so far as the public interests are supposed by Congress to require them, in any or all of these large burdens on the public Treasury.

As some encouragement to hope for a continued reduction in several of them without injury to any of the important establishments of the country, it may be observed that portions of these items of expense, and several smaller ones, must cease forever with the temporary occasion for them, and others will not, when once completed require renewal soon, if ever. Such are numerous special donations and grants, durable public buildings of all kinds, dry docks, improvements at navy yards, forts arsenals and arms, roads and harbors constructed, obstructions in rivers removed, the manufacture of weights and measures, the survey of the coast, much of the removal of the Indians, the extinguishment of Indian titles, and most of the existing pensions. But unpleasant as is the task of reduction, it may soon become necessary to go further, and diminish on a general pro rata scale or otherwise, the compensations to all officers, civil and military, executive, judicial and legislative. It is surely much better to do this, so far as the public exigencies may require and justice sanction, than to expose the Treasury to bankruptcy, by continuing to make appropriations beyond the certain means provided for the payment of them, or to resort, in a period of peace, to the spendthrift and suicidal policy of effecting permanent loans to defray ordinary expenditures. Peace is the time to pay rather than incur debts, and it would be wise for any nation even to hoard during peace rather than to borrow largely, and thus encumber still more those energies and resources which are naturally crippled by war, but whose vigor is so conducive to its success."

The next topic discussed is the necessity of "some permanent safeguard under fluctuations in receipts and expenditures." The evil complained of arises from the great inequalities in the receipts of different years and different portions of the year, from fluctuations in trade, the sudden expansions and contractions of the currency, failure of crops, &c.—The expenditures too by reason of unforseen contingencies are frequently thrown in very unequal amounts on different periods of the year, adding to the embarrassments of the other causes. To obtain itself against these complicated difficulties the Treasury has no resource, and the Legislature of Congress is earnestly invoked for that object. The remedy proposed by the Secretary may be seen in the following paragraph:

"It is hoped that an actual failure to furnish means to make prompt payment, under all contingencies, and thus producing the very violation of good faith so much to be deprecated, will not be necessary to awaken its guardians to the urgent importance of some such remedial provisions; a measure, without which, in the shape of an investment or large balance on hand, or authority given to postpone certain classes of appropriation, when the revenue proves insufficient for the whole, or some power to borrow money, or issue, on interest, when necessary, drafts or exchequer bills, no financial system in any enlightened country has been, or can be, long administered with safety and honor."

Of these various suggestions, a "provident fund to be formed when any occasional or accidental surplus happens to be in the Treasury," seems that to which Mr. Woodbury most inclines.

The manner of keeping the Public Money, with the proper guards against losses.

During the present year, the public money has been kept in the following manner. Where suitable Banks could be obtained, in conformity to the act of June 23, 1836, it has been placed in them, in general deposite. When such could not be obtained and the amounts were likely to be permanently large, or were not collected by any public officer, the money has been placed in Banks, in special deposite, either in the modified form, as explained last year, or under particular stipulations in writing. In other cases, where it was small in amount, or likely to be wanted immediately for public use, it has remained with those collecting it till drawn for. Only two banks are now employed as general depositories, under the act of June, 1836.

This system, which has been pursued, is considered the best which is practicable under existing laws, but, without further legislation, it is affirmed, neither this nor any other system can be safe. In regard to safety the greatest danger is in the temptation to use the public money for private purposes, as appears from the fact that the great losses have happened at times when this temptation was greatest. The only way to avoid this danger is to make Banks the exclusive agents of the Government in collecting, keeping, and disbursing, its public money, with of course, the privilege of using it without restraint, and thus putting the Government in absolute dependence on the good conduct of these institutions. To this plan there are insuperable objections, and it only remains, by effective legislation, to enforce the safe keeping of the public money by individual agents. Of the comparative safety of the different classes of agents heretofore employed, and the various sources of loss to the Government, the following interesting statistics are given:

The largest amount of loss from each class, within the period described, has been by deposite officers, consisting of banks and including, as the resolution requires, the depreciation on such of their notes as were taken for public dues. The loss by this class, at the lowest estimate, has exceeded six millions and a half of dollars; and adopting a computation made by a Committee of the House of Representatives, in 1832, would equal thirty-five millions. The next largest amount of loss, as ascertained and computed by the proper bureaus, has been by disbursing officers, and has been a little under five millions. And the least loss has been by collecting officers, not much exceeding two millions. The aggregate of all these losses, taking the lowest estimate for Banks, is about thirteen millions and a half. If, in connexion with this subject, were considered the losses in collecting the revenue by the non-payment of bonds for duties, on which credit was given to merchants, something over seven and a half millions of dollars must be added, increasing the aggregate to more than twenty-one millions. The proportionate losses by these classes have been thus: Those by the Banks and by the duty bonds amount to more than two-thirds of the whole. The losses, either by the Banks alone or the merchants' bonds alone, have been nearly as great as by both disbursing and collecting officers united; and either is more than threefold as great as by collectors and receivers, and several millions more than by them, no: only from 1789 to 1837, but from 1789 down to the present moment.

* * * * * * * *

On a careful review of these data it must be obvious that in the absence of any penal prohibition to use the public money for private purposes, and of other adequate securities against misconduct, the increased losses during some of the terms mentioned must have happened more from the strong temptations to misuse the money, combined with the calamities incident to war, extraordinary expansions and contractions in the currency, and great speculations and convulsions in trade, than from any po-

same capacity among those then in public trust, or any special neglect on the part of those who were then either accounting officers, or possessed of the power to appoint and remove unfaithful agents."

In times of general and regulated prosperity very few losses have been experienced. These statistics were collected in obedience to a resolution of the last Congress, which also required the Secretary to report the manner of collecting and keeping the public money in foreign countries and the restrictions imposed on agents as a safeguard.—The paragraphs below refer to this part, the inquiry:

"Out of 27 governments, in respect to which accurate statements have been obtained, and which include almost every important civilized country in the world, twenty-six seem to prohibit any private use of the public money, either by collecting or disbursing agents. In six cases only do the deposite agents appear to be allowed the use of public funds, and that is only when those agents are Banks, and the money is placed with them in general deposite. In a great majority of those governments, the employment of public funds for private purposes by any agents whatever, is not only prohibited, but punished by severe penalties, such as imprisonment or the galleys, the penitentiary, and in some instances death. More minute checks and guards also are introduced in most of them, and less is left to discretion or regulation, even in monarchies than here.

"That course of making full and explicit statutory provisions on all these important points, and duly restricting Executive discretion, so liable to degenerate into tyranny, has before been repeatedly urged by the undersigned, from a regard as well to correct political principles as to an increase of the difficulties and responsibilities he has of late years been compelled to pass through in a period of such immense collections and disbursements, accompanied by so severe revulsions in commerce, and such harrassing bank suspensions."

In conclusion of this topic the Secretary dwells briefly and forcibly on the general advantages of the Independent Treasury, as to security, efficiency, restraining effect on speculation and tendency to enforce a just and economical administration of the government.

The last topic of the Report is, "the condition of banking institutions generally and the kind of money receivable for public dues." It is estimated that since the first of January last the circulation of those Banks which now pay specie has been curtailed about one-third, or between 16 and 20 millions, while the circulation of the others has not increased. The suspended Banks, though embracing about half the capital, are in number only about one-third of the Banks of the United States. Comparatively little embarrassment has been experienced by the Treasury, from the recent suspension, first because it was not general, and secondly, because but little money was in deposite with them and a small amount of their notes on hand. But nevertheless the recent suspension is another admonition of the danger and impolicy of making the government in any manner dependent upon the Banks, either by depositing money with them, or receiving their notes in payment. The effect of an exclusive use of specie by the government, upon the currency at large has been greatly overestimated. The whole amount in the hands of all the collectors and receivers at one time during the past year has seldom exceeded one million and a half, and in New York, where 15 millions have been collected this year, the amount on hand at one time has not averaged half a million.

In conclusion, the attention of Congress is called in general terms to the anticipated deficiency in the revenue after the year 1841. This is a subject to which we shall refer again, and we therefore dismiss it now. The report is on the whole an able paper, though not always very clear in style, and contains a mass of interesting information.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

Post Office Department, Nov. 30, 1839.

The Post Roads of the United States covered by mail service on the 30th June last, were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 133,999 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about 34,490,878 miles, and its cost $3,285,622, viz:

	Miles.	Cost.
By horse and sulkey,	11,447,147	$864,569
By stage and coach,	19,653,676	1,900,451
By steamboat and rail road,	3,390,055	520,602
Total,	34,490,878	$3,285,622

This is exclusive of transportation by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, which costs about $16,300 more.

The lettings of the year have generally been at lower prices than for some preceding years, but not so low as the same routes were let four years ago.

Most of the service which was last year suspended has been restored; and the new routes established by the act of the 7th July, 1838, with few exceptions, have been put in operation.

The speed of the ordinary mail having been so increased as to reduce the time of transit between N. York and N. Orleans to nine days, the Express Mail, which ran in seven, has been discontinued, and the south-western branch, which yielded but a small portion of its cost, fell with the main trunk.

It is possible that the recent suspension of specie payments by the Banks, in a large portion of the Union, may again check the increasing revenue of the Department so as to make retrenchments necessary, but, in any event, they will be inconsiderable.

On the 30th June last, the number of Post-Offices was 12,780, showing an increase of 261 during the preceding year. The number established was 601, and the number discontinued was 340. The number of Postmasters appointed, including new offices, was 2,888.

The number of Post-Offices this day is 13,028.

The number of mail contractors in service during the last year, was about 1,838. Of this number, 489 have been fined, or had deductions made from their pay, for sundry delinquencies. The aggregate of fines is $57,788 64, and of deductions $22,066 04, excluding remissions, the whole amounting to $79,804 68.

The revenue of the Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1838, was	$4,235,077 97
The expenditures were	4,621,837 16
Excess of expenditures	$386,759 19

This excess was made up from surplus funds of preceding years.

The revenue of the year ending on the 30th June last, was	$4,476,628 56
The engagements and liabilities of the Department for the same year, were	4,624,117 86
Excess of engagements and liabilities,	$147,479 30

The surplus still on hand has prevented embarrassment.

The cash on hand, according to the latest reports of Postmasters, is $206,701 65. There is also remaining in Banks $33,453 72, of which only $2,007 03 is available. More than half the available funds on hands will be required to pay balances due for the services of the last quarter.

Compared with the preceding year, the revenue has increased about 5½ per cent. and the aggregate increase was $241,360 59.

From a comparative statement, embracing the returns of Post-Offices yielding over $100 pr. quarter, it appears that the revenue of the quarter ending the 30th September last, exceeded that of the corresponding quarter of last year about 8½ pr. ct. It is feared, however, that in consequence of the derangement produced by the suspension of so many Banks, this rate of advance will not be maintained through the year.

The accounts of Postmasters are rendered with a promptitude which can scarcely find a parallel in the business of mankind. In a list of so many thousand Post Offices, there are necessarily many incidents, such as sickness, deaths, resignations, absences, removals, changes in mail routes, &c. which prevent the regular rendition of accounts, the new appointments alone averaging last year 722 pr quarter. Most of the accounts are forwarded to the Department by the first mail after the termination of the quarter, and out of a list of 12,780 Post-Offices, for the quarter ending 30th June last, there were but 217, the accounts of which were not received before the termination of the next quarter; and of this number about 40 had been but recently established, or had not been supplied with mails.

The moneys received by Postmasters are, in general, paid over with equal promptitude. It is believed that about 11,000 of the whole number paid over the proceeds of each quarter to contractors within two weeks after its close. Of that class of Postmasters, the proportion of delinquents is remarkably small. The draft offices in general pay, when drawn upon, with equal punctuality. Two cases have occurred, within the year, indicating the necessity of further legal restraints upon Postmasters intrusted with large sums of money.

When it is extensively inculcated as a principle, that the public money, instead of being retained for the public service, ought to be made use of in private operations, it is not surprising that some of the Postmasters, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the Department to prevent it, should practise upon the precept. Nothing is likely to make them all duly sensible of the heinousness of the offence, but an act of Congress declaring it a crime punishable according to the magnitude of the sum used.

Congress have heretofore fixed the maximum of compensation to be paid for the transportation of the mail upon rail roads at $300 per mile. It was obviously their intention, that where the maximum of compensation is given, the rail road companies shall afford the public, in return, the best practicable mail accommodation.

Under existing arrangements, the great mail for the south and west is detained six to eight hours in Philadelphia. Desirous, in the renewal of the contracts to take effect in January next, to put an end to this detention, the Department offered the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore rail road company the maximum of compensation allowed by law, on condition that they would carry two mails a day, one connecting with the night line from N. York, and the other with the morning line. It is the night line which brings on the great mail, and to carry it forward without interruption, it would be necessary for this company to leave Philadelphia one hour later than 1 o'clock, a. m. This the company declined doing, for the compensation offered, and were willing, for the $300 per mile, only to continue the present service, running one daily mail, and that at hours most convenient for their other business. Deeming it essential to the interest of the public that a connecting mail line should be had on this great thoroughfare, I have not felt myself at liberty to accept any service which would longer admit of the present injurious delay at Philadelphia. Minor considerations it was proposed to waive; but without effect. The consequence is, the Department may be deprived of the use of that road for the next contract term.

Railroads cheapen travel and the transportation of produce and merchandise, and no reason is perceived why they should not also cheapen the transportation of the mails under the same circumstances. When the mails are carried in stages or on horseback, the Department exercises an absolute control over the hours. But the proposition of the company in question more than doubles the ordinary cost of such service, and denies to the Department the control of the hours. If even the sum demanded were not the highest the Department can lawfully pay for any railroad service, it would for these reasons be deemed much too high for the service proposed.

Nor is the sum of $300 per mile deemed too small a compensation for the service required.—The travel would still go with the mails as it does now, and many passengers who do not travel at all, or take the Pennsylvania lines to the West, would leave New York in the evening, if this company would convey them to Baltimore by the next morning, there to take the established lines to the South and West. The Department, therefore, asks them to do only what it is believed to be their interest to do.

Experience has proved that travel is increased in proportion to the reduction of its cost. This has been illustrated on steamboat routes. But rail roads have an advantage over steamboats, because they can reduce the cost of travel without reducing their own charges. By running in connection with each other, and enabling travellers to proceed on their way by night as well as by day, they save tavern bills to the traveller, and greatly reduce his expenses. A great increase of travel is the certain consequence. In this close connection, therefore, consists their highest interest. All railroads in connection with each other, will ultimately find their profit in considering themselves parts of one system, in submitting to the inconveniences of their respective positions, and in so arranging their hours of running as to make connected travelling lines, and not impose on travellers the necessity of stopping at intermediate points in their journey. And it is this close connection, most favorable to railroads in reference to travel, which the Department requires for the transmission of the mails. Ought the companies to ask, or the Department to pay, exorbitant sums for that which it is their own interest to render?

Certain it is, that if the demands of railroad companies are to be satisfied, most of whom are not so willing to serve the public as they serve individuals, and seem to think that the Government is bound to make their investments profitable, there will be little left of the means of this Department to pay for the conveyance of the mails on other lines, much of the interior of the country must be deprived of them altogether, and the rates of postage, instead of being reduced, must be increased.

Hopes are entertained, however, that the company in question will yet accept the provision which Congress has made. It appears to be so obviously their interest to avail themselves of the additional travel which a well connected line would bring them, and to prevent the withdrawal of a large portion of the western travel which would inevitably follow the organization of a line for the conveyance of the great western mail upon the Pennsylvania roads, that perseverence in their refusal cannot reasonably be expected. In the mean time, the Department is proceeding to make the best arrangements it can, for the mail service, without reference to the use of that road, and with the determination in no event to make any contract with the company which shall not secure a close connection with the mail from New York. If circumstances should hereafter require it, this matter will be made the subject of a special report.

A difficulty somewhat similar has arisen upon the steamboat route between New York and New Haven. Formerly, the mail was carried six times a week on that route, for $4,000 per annum. At the last regular letting in that section, it was let for daily service at $6,000 with a proviso that if the company should dissolve, the contract should be at an end. Last spring they gave notice of dissolution to the Department. Their successors refused to continue the service for less than $30,000 per annum. The Department offered $6,000 for six times a week service and $8,000 for a daily; but the new company would only reduce their exorbitant demand to $15,000, with the privilege of selecting their own hours for the service. The Department then withdrew its propositions, and made an arrangement for the transportation of its mails by land.

Subsequently, a temporary arrangement was made with a gentleman of great energy, to charter boats and put on another line for the purpose of conveying the mails. After making several efforts he reported to the Department, that although boats could be procured for any other service, so great was the fear of the principle owner upon the New Haven line, or so extensive a combination existed, that no suitable boat could be chartered on any terms, to run on that line in opposition.

The Department is consequently powerless, under existing laws, to give the country the best practicable mail service in that direction, without submitting to palpable extortion. Rather than submit to the latter alternative, I have deemed it my duty to continue the mail upon the land route, and refer to Congress for a remedy.

In these days of combination and monopoly, that which exists on one steamboat route may be expected on others of more importance, unless prevented by timely precautions. An effective remedy in this case, and a preventive in all others of a similar character, may be found in putting it within the power of the Department to run steamboats temporarily in such emergencies, to be discontinued as soon as reasonable contracts can be secured. The case in question shows that the Department cannot rely upon chartering suitable boats. The only effective means appears to be, to authorize the Postmaster-General to purchase, or build, two or three boats suited to the service, or direct the War or Navy Department to add a few such boats to their present force, with a view to aid the Post Office Department when occasion may require it. The existence of the power and ability of the Department to put on a line of steamboats in cases of attempted extortion, would undoubtedly avert the necessity of its exercise.

Great difficulty is found in bringing to justice mail robbers in some cases, on account of the inadequacy of the present laws to secure the attendance of distant witnesses. The compensation allowed to them is not sufficient to pay their expenses, without reference to the value of their time. Cases of extreme hardship have been presented to the Department, and allowances asked for out of its funds, but in cases where the process of the court could reach them, it has been decided that the Department could not lawfully add to the allowance provided by act of Congress. It seems but just, that men who are required to devote their time to the public, should be paid not only their actual expenses, but a fair compensation.

The radical change to the rates of postage on letters, recently adopted in Great Britian, has attracted much attention in the United States. To enable me to furnish Congress with information on that subject, and all others connected with the post establishments in several of the most considerable European countries; I have despatched one of the special agents of this Department to Europe with instructions to visit them in person, and furnish me with minute details of their organization and operations. Many documents, and some interesting particulars, have been received from him, but he has not as yet been able to prepare himself to make a detailed report. As soon as such a report shall be received, it is intended to submit to Congress all the information it may contain, for their consideration.

With the highest respect,

AMOS KENDALL.

To the President of the United States.

CLAY *versus* CALHOUN.

In the United States Senate, on the 3d inst., Mr. Calhoun (during the morning sitting) introduced a Bill to Cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, upon certain conditions. In the evening, Mr. Clay got up and said, that "he was sorry he was not present this morning when the Senator from South Carolina introduced his proposition, and that he could not now submit the remarks he wished to submit, unless some Senator would move a reconsideration of the vote referring that proposition to the Committee on Public Lands."—Mr. Southard of New Jersey made the motion requested by Mr. Clay, to reconsider; when

Mr. Calhoun remarked that he hoped the Senate would not agree to the motion, unless some good reason should be assigned why the bill should not be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands. It was the appropriate Committee, and the bill referred to it as a matter of course, unless there should be some specific and sufficient objection.

Mr. Clay said he was indifferent as to the disposition of the matter, but, as the Committee was constituted, four of its five members were from the new States. He meant to offer no disrespect to them; but he must say that this was a measure which, disguised as it may be, and colorable as its provisions were, was, in effect, a donation of upwards of one hundred millions of acres of the common property of all the States of this Union to particular States. He did not think it right that such a measure should be committed to the hands of Senators exclusively representing the donees. He thought that a Committee ought to be constituted in which the old States should have a fuller and fairer representation. We should at least preserve the decorum of legislation, and not violate the decencies of justice.

Whilst up, Mr. Clay would be glad to learn whether the Administration is in favor of or against this measure, or stands neutral and uncommitted, this inquiry he should not make, if the recent relations, between the Senator who introduced this bill and the head of that Administration, continued to exist; but rumors, of which the city, the circles, and the press are full, assert that those relations are entirely changed, and have, within a few days, been substituted by others of an intimate, friendly, and confidential nature. And shortly after the time which this new state of things is alleged to have taken place, the Senator gave notice of his intention to move to introduce this bill. Whether this motion has or has not any connection with that adjustment of former differences, the public would, he had no doubt, be glad to know. At all events, it is important to know in what relation of support, opposition, or neutrality, the Administration actually stands to this momentous measure; and he (Mr. C.) supposed that the Senator from South Carolina, or some other Senator, could communicate the desired information.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that this was not the proper occasion to discuss the merits of the bill; but if it were, the task would be an easy one, to show that the Senator had most erroneously characterized it. The question at issue is on the reference, and he must express his surprise at the reason assigned by the Senator why it should not be referred to the Committee to which it had been. His reason is, that the Committee was, for the most part, composed of members from the new States, and who would, therefore, be too favorable to the bill. No one knew better than the Senator that all bills should be referred to Committees favorable to them. There is no principle better established in the parliamentary code. It follows, that the very reason he has assigned for not making the reference, is the strongest to prove that it should be made.

But the Senator did not limit himself to objections to the reference. He introduced other and extraneous personal matter; and asked whether the bill had the sanction of the Executive, assigning as a reason for his inquiry, that, if rumor was to be credited, a change of personal relation had taken place between the President and myself within the last few days. He (Mr. C.) would appeal to the Senate whether it was decorous or proper that his personal relations should be drawn in question here. Whether he should establish or suspend personal relations with the President or any other person, is a private and personal concern, which belongs to himself individually to determine on the propriety, without consulting any one, much less the Senator. It was none of his concern, and he has no right to question me in relation to it.

But the Senator assumes that a change in my personal relations involves a change of political position; and it is on that he founds his right to make the inquiry. He judges, doubtless, by his own experience; but I would have him to understand, said Mr. C., that what may be true in his own case on a memorable occasion, is not true in mine. His political course may be governed by personal considerations, but mine, I trust, is governed strictly by my principles, and is not at all under the control of my attachments or enmities. Whether the President is personally my friend or enemy, has no influence over me in the discharge of my duties as, I trust, my course has abundantly proved. Mr. C. concluded by saying, that he felt that these were improper topics to introduce here, and that he had passed over them as briefly as possible.

Mr. Clay wished it to be understood, that his objections were not because the Committee was composed of a majority who were friends of the measure, but that a majority were from the New States, who were deeply interested, and that this majority were to judge of the terms on which they would receive this magnificent donation. He contended that his question, as to whether this was an Administration measure or not, was a proper one, as it was important for the public information. He again referred to the rumors of Mr. Calhoun's new relations with the President, and supposed from the declarations of the Senator, that these rumors were true; and that his support, if not pledged, was at least promised conditionally to the Administration. Was it of no importance to the public to learn that these pledges and compromises had been entered into?—that the distinguished Senator had made his bow in court, kissed the hand of the monarch, was taken into favor, and agreed henceforth to support his edicts!

Mr. Calhoun said the Senator had spoken much of pledges, understandings, and political compromises, and sudden change of personal relations. He (said Mr. C.) is much more experienced in such things than I am. If my memory serves me, and if rumors are to be trusted, the Senator had a great deal to do with such things, in connection with a distinguished citizen, now of the other House; and it is not at all surprising, from his experience then, in his own case, that he should not be indisposed to believe similar rumors of another now. But whether this sudden change of personal relations then, from bitter enmity to the most confidential friendship with that citizen, was preceded by pledges, understandings, and political compromises on the part of one or both, it is not for me to say. The country has long since passed on that.

But, said Mr. C., I will assure the Senator, if there were pledges in his case, there were none in mine. I have terminated my long suspended personal intercourse with the President, without the slightest pledge, understanding, or compromise, on either side. I would be the last to receive or exact such. The transition from their former to their present personal relation was easy and natural, requiring nothing of the kind. It gives me pleasure to say, thus openly, that I have approved of all the leading measures of the President, since he took the Executive chair, simply because they accord with the principles and policy on which I have long acted, and often openly avowed. The change, then, in our personal relations, had simply followed that of our political. Nor was it made suddenly, as the Senator charges. So far from it, more than two years have elapsed since I gave a decided support to the leading measures of the Executive, and on which almost all others have turned. This long interval was permitted to pass, in order that his acts might give assurance whether there was a coincidence between our political views as to the principles on which the Government should be administered, before our personal relations should be changed. I deemed it due to both thus long to delay the change, among other reasons, to discountenance such idle rumors as the Senator alludes to. That his political course might be judged (said Mr. Calhoun) by the object he had in view, and not the suspicion and jealousy of his political opponents, he would repeat what he had said, at the last session, was his object. It is, said he, to obliterate all those measures which had originated in the national consolidation school of politics, and especially the Senator's famous American system, which he believed to be hostile to the Constitution and the genius of our political system, and the real source of all the disorders and dangers to which the country was, or had been subject. This done, he was for giving the Government a fresh departure, in the direction in which Jefferson and his associates would give, were they now alive and at the helm. He stood where he had always stood, on the old State Rights ground. His change of personal relation, which gave so much concern to the Senator, so far from involving any change in his principles or doctrines, grew out of them.

Mr. Clay said he had understood the Senator as felicitating himself on the opportunity which had been now afforded him by Mr. C. of defining once more his political position; and Mr. C. must say that he had now defined it very clearly, and had apparently given it a new definition. The Senator now declared that all the leading measures of the present administration had met his approbation, and should receive his support. It turned out, then, that the rumour to which Mr. C. had alluded was true, and that the Senator from South Carolina might be hereafter regarded as a supporter of this Administration, since he had declared that all its leading measures were approved by him, and should have his support.

As to the allusion which the Senator from South Carolina had made in regard to Mr. C.'s support of the head of another Administration, (Mr. Adams) it occasioned Mr. C. no pain whatever. It was an old story, which had long been sunk in oblivion, except when the Senator and a few others thought proper to bring it up.—But what were the facts of that case? Mr. C. was then a member of the House of Representatives, to whom three persons had been returned, from whom it was the duty of the House to make a selection for the Presidency. As to one of these three candidates, he was known to be in an unfortunate condition, in which no one sympathized with him more than did Mr. C.—Certainly the Senator from South Carolina did not!—That gentleman was therefore out of the question as a candidate for the chief Magistracy; and Mr. C. had consequently the only alternative of the illustrious individual at the Hermitage, or of the man who was now distinguished in the House of Representatives, and who had held so many public places with honor to himself, and benefit to the country. And if there was any truth in history, the choice which Mr. C. then made was precisely the choice which the Senator from South Carolina had urged upon his friends. The Senator himself had declared his preference of Adams to Jackson. Mr. C. made the same choice; and his constituents had approved it from that day to this, and would to eternity. History would ratify and approve it. Let the Senator from South Carolina make any thing out of that part of Mr. C.'s public career if he could. Mr. C. defied him.

The Senator had alluded to Mr. C. as the advocate of compromise. Certainly he was. This Government itself, to a great extent, was founded and rested on compromise; and to the particular compromise to which allusion had been made, Mr. C. thought no man ought to be more grateful for it than the Senator from South Carolina. But for that compromise, Mr. C. was not at all confident that he would have now had the honor to meet that Senator face to face in this national Capital.

The Senator had said that his own position was that of State Rights. But what was the character of the bill? It was a bill to strip seventeen of the States of their rightful inheritance; to sell it for a mere song; to surrender it for a trifle—a mere nominal sum. The bill was in effect, an attempt to strip and rob seventeen States of this Union of their property, and assign it over to some eight or nine of the States. If this was what the Senator called vindicating the rights of the States, Mr. C. prayed God to deliver us from all such rights and all such advocates.

Mr. Calhoun said, that he would not be forced, at this stage, into a discussion on the merits of the bill; but when the proper time arrived, he would show that the Senator was entirely mistaken as to its character, in supposing it made a gift of the public lands to the States in which they lay. So far otherwise, it granted one-half of the whole of the gross proceeds of the lands to the Government, throwing the whole burden and expense of the administration on the new States. He would not be surprised, if, on a fair statement of the account, the Government would receive as much under the bill, as under the present system. It was, however, not only consistent with State Rights, but grew out of them; while at the same time, he verily believed the measure was essential to the peace and harmony of the Union.

The Senator has said, Mr. President, that I, of all men, ought to be grateful to him for the compromise act.

[Mr. Clay. I did not say "to me."]

The Senator claims to be the author of that measure, and of course, if there be any gratitude due, it must be to him. I, said Mr. Calhoun, made no allusion to that act, but as the Senator has thought proper to refer to it, and claim my gratitude, I now, in turn, tell him I feel not the least gratitude towards him for it. The measure was necessary to save the Senator politically; and as he has alluded to the subject, both on this and on a former occasion, I feel bound to explain what might otherwise have been left in oblivion. The Senator was then compelled to compromise to save himself. Events had placed him flat on his back, and he had no way to recover himself but by the compromise. This is no after thought. I wrote more than half a dozen of letters home at the time to that effect. I shall now explain.

When a minority forces a dominant majority, (which has converted power into an instrument of oppression,) by State interposition, or nullification, if you please, to take that by force which they had taken under color of law, those who receive the least share of the spoils will not be disposed to resort to the hazard of force.—Such was the case of of the Senator's constituents.—They received under his American system, a miserable pittance, or rather no pittance at all; and he would have found it a difficult task to bring them to sustain his system by force, as he must have clearly seen.

But this was not the only, or even the principal difficulty with him. The proclamation and message of Gen. Jackson necessarily rallied around him all the steadfast friends of the Senator's system. They withdrew their allegiance at once from him, and transferred it to Gen. Jackson. The Senator was thus left in the most hopeless condition, with no more weight with his former partizans than this sheet of paper, (raising a sheet from his desk.) This is not all. The position which Gen. Jackson had assumed, necessarily dictated towards him a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, not now here, (Mr. Webster,) who it is clear, would have reaped all the political honors and advantages of the system, had the contest come to them.—These causes made the political condition of the Senator truly forlorn at the time. On him rested all the responsibility as the author of the system; while all the power and influence it gave, had passed into the hands of others. Compromise was the only means of extrication. He was thus forced by the action of the State which I in part represent, against his system, if, by my counsel to compromise, in order to save himself. I had the mastery over him on the occasion. I have never taken any credit for my agency in the compromise act. I claim a higher—that of compelling the compromise; and I would have dictated my terms, which was to allow to the year 1840 for the reduction, taking off one-seventh annually of all duties above fifteen per cent, had not circumstances not proper to explain here, prevented it. My colleague knows I believe, to what I allude, though I am not certain. I never contemplated a sudden reduction of duties; I knew it would be ruinous. I never desired to destroy the manufactures, and at no time contemplated a full reduction under six or seven years.

But although I feel none of that gratitude the Senator claims, yet I am willing to acknowledge that he is not without merit for his course on that occasion. It was something to serve the country, though it was necessary to save himself from political ruin. I accordingly conceded to him cheerfully the sagacity of seeing what was necessary to himself, and the skill and judgment with which he united it with the measure highly beneficial to the country. But his course in this and another memorable occasion has cancelled what claims he may have had on me, and, I might add on the State I represent, and the whole South.

Mr. Clay was sorry to be obliged to prolong this discussion; but the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina rendered it necessary to add a few remarks in vindication of himself. He made no allusion, he said, to the compromise bill, till it was done by the Senator from South Carolina himself; he made no reference to the events of 1825 until the Senator himself had set him the example; and he had not in the slightest and the most distant manner alluded to Nullification until after the Senator himself had called it up. The Senator ought not to have introduced that subject, especially when he had gone over to the authors of the force bill and the proclamation. The Senator from South Carolina said that he (Mr. C.) was flat on his back, and that he was my master. Sir, I would not own him as my slave! He my master! and I compelled by him! And, as if it were impossible to go far enough in one paragraph, he refers to certain letters of his own to prove that I was flat on my back! and, that I was not only on my back, but another Senator and the President had robbed me! I was flat on my back, and unable to do any thing but what the Senator from South Carolina permitted me to do!

Why, sir, (said Mr. C.) I gloried in my strength, and was compelled to introduce the compromise bill; and compelled, too, by the Senator, not in consequence of the weakness, but of the strength, of my position. If it was possible for the Senator from South Carolina to introduce one paragraph without showing the egotism of his character, he would not now acknowledge that he wrote letters home to show that he (Mr C.) was flat on his back, while he was indebted to him for that measure which relieved him from the difficulties in which he was involved. Now, what was the history of the case? Flat as he was on his back, Mr. C. said he was able to produce that compromise, and to carry it through the Senate, in opposition to the most strenuous exertions of the gentleman who the Senator from South Carolina said, had supplanted him, and in spite of his determined and unceasing opposition. There was (said Mr. C.) a sort of necessity operating on me to compel me to introduce that measure. No necessity of a personal character influenced him; but considerations involving the interests, the peace and harmony of the whole country, as well as of the State of South Carolina, directed him in the course he pursued. He saw the condition of the Senator from South Carolina and that of his friends; he saw the condition to which he had reduced the gallant little State of South Carolina by his unwise and dangerous measures; he saw, too, that we were on the eve of a civil war; and he wished to save the effusion of blood—the blood of our own fellow-citizens. This was one reason why he introduced the compromise bill. There was another reason that powerfully operated on him. The very interest that the tariff laws were enacted to protect—so great was the power of the then Chief Magistrate, and so rapidly was that power increasing—was in danger of being swept away entirely, and probably at the next session of Congress, by the tremendous power of the individual who then filled the Executive chair, and he felt that the greatest service that he could render it, would be to obtain for it "a lease for a term of years," to use an expression that had been heretofore applied to the compromise bill. He saw the necessity that existed to save the protective system from the danger which threatened it. He saw the necessity to advance the great interests of the nation, to avert civil war, and to restore peace and harmony to a distracted and divided country; and it was therefore that he had

brought forward this measure. The Senator from South Carolina, to betray still farther and more strikingly the characteristics which belonged to him, said that in consequence of his (Mr. C's.) remarks this very day, all obligations towards him on the part of himself; [Mr. Calhoun] of the State of the State of South Carolina, and the whole South, were cancelled. And what right had the Senator to get up and assume to speak of the whole South, or even of South Carolina herself. If he was not mistaken in his judgment of the political signs of the times, and if the information which came to him was to be relied on, a day would come, and that not very distant neither, when the Senator would not dare to rise in his place and presume to speak, as he had this day done, as the organ of the gallant people of the State he represented. As to cancelment of obligations, he was not one of those looking out to see what would ensue to him in consequence of them; but he contented himself with having performed his duty to the best of his ability, and that was the highest reward that his ambition ever aimed at. His race was nearly run—run by the course of nature—run, if you please, by the course of political events; and he had nothing to ask far from South Carolina, the South at large, or the whole country—nothing. But he should go, when he came to do so, into retirement, with a consciousness that, during the period of a long and eventful life, he had served his country faithfully, zealously, without being influenced by hope of reward, or any other motives than a sincere desire to promote its best interests; and whatever the Senator from South Carolina might say as to the cancelment of obligations, he could not deprive him of that delightful consciousness.

Mr. CALHOUN. The Senator brings against me the vague charge of egotism. He would appeal to the Senate, in order to repel it, whether there is any member of the body more exempt from speaking of himself than he was, unless when attacked. How stands the fact? The Senator has made it his practice of late to give all his discussions with him a personal turn. What was he to do? If he repelled his attack, he was forced to speak of himself, and to expose himself to the charge of egotism from the Senator; or, if he remained silent, to stand convicted of his charges. Is that fair? He has another practice, not less unfair, to make an attack on him, and to turn round and accuse him of making the attack, when he simply repelled it, as in the present instance.

He accuses me of reverting to the part he took in the transactions of 1825. He mistakes my object entirely in referring to those old transactions. It was not to make a charge against him, but to make him feel that he was the last man who ought to make the accusation he has on the present occasion. The course of the Senator, and that of myself, is directly the opposite. He has a land bill of his own. He brings it in; he refers it to what committee he chooses, without any interference on my part, or any personal attack on him; but I cannot make a move without his interference and attack. But enough of this.

I rose simply to supply some remarks which I intended to make when last up. The Senator said, as I understood him, that it was matter of history, that I preferred the candidate on whom he cast his vote for the Presidency in 1825. I know not if there be a page of history to that effect. I have never seen it, and if there be, it is false. The truth of the case is, that I was opposed to Mr. Crawford, for reasons which I need not now state, as were Mr. Adams and Gen. Jackson. When my name was withdrawn from the list of candidates for the Presidency, it was placed on the ticket of both those candidates for the Vice Presidency; and between them I took no part, as in decorum I ought not. When I was elected Vice President, the same, and even higher considerations, prevented me from using any influence as between them, when the election went to the House.

Mr. CLAY wished to add one word more. He made the inquiry of the Senator from South Carolina, to know whether this great measure which contemplated the cession to the new States of such a vast domain, was connected with, or had received the sanction of the Administration or not. He merely made the inquiry, and if the "galled jade winced," it was not his fault. He made no allusion, for the purpose of wounding the feelings of the Senator from South Carolina. He said that new relations had arisen between that gentleman and the Administration, and therefore, he made the inquiry of him. Was it wrong in him to ask it this great measure had the support of his new friends? The Senator, instead of answering this plain inquiry, flew into a passion, and cancelled all obligations he was under toward him; but if he had only said, "I know nothing of the views of the Administration; I introduce my own measure on my own responsibility," there would have been no controversy between them. The Senator, therefore brought this controversy on himself.

Mr. WALKER observed that it was only necessary to look back to the stage of the business when the bill of the gentleman from South Carolina was introduced, to show how the controversy between him and the Senator from Kentucky commenced. The latter in his opening speech, commenced with an inquiry from the former, as to whether his bill was or was not an Executive measure. Now, he apprehended, if the Senator from Kentucky had directed his attention to the time and circumstances under which this bill was originally introduced, his question would have been answered. The bill now introduced was not a new measure. It was first proposed during the session of 1836–7, more than two years ago, when none of the rumors in regard to a change of position by the Senator from South Carolina were in agitation. It was when that gentleman was regarded by many as an opponent instead of a friend of the Administration; and he (Mr. W.) thought that this circumstance of itself was sufficient to furnish an answer to the inquiry propounded by the Senator from Kentucky.

The vote was then taken on the motion to reconsider, and lost—yeas 15, nays 28.

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. JOHN I. SHAVER to Miss MARY E. LEMLY, daughter of Col. Samuel Lemly, all of Salisbury.

In this County, on the 7th inst., by John Kerns, Esq., Mr. ALEXANDER KEISTLER to Miss MATILDA BUTNER. All for the Rail Road.

In this County, on the 31st ult., by John Fraley Esq., Mr. THOMAS PINKSTON to Mrs. CATHARINE BRIGGS.

In Davidson County, on the 12th ultimo, by George Riley, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL SHOAF to Miss ELIZABETH POWELL.

In Iredell County, on the 26th ult., by the Rev., N. H Pharr, Mr. WILLIAM BARR of this county, to Mrs. DORCAS SHELTON of Iredell.

DEPARTED THIS LIFE.

In this Town, on the 8th inst., very suddenly, Mr. JACOB WEAVER, aged about 82 years. The deceased has been for some time passed a member of the Lutheran Church.

In Surry county, on the 18th of December, 1839, Hon. MESHACK FRANKLIN, in the 67th year of his age.

At Hillsborough, very suddenly, on the 9th inst, Mrs. MARY A. PALMER, in the 60th year of her age.

SILK-WORM EGGS.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, at 50 cents per thousand, a very large quantity of Silk-worm Eggs, carefully raised by herself and in a good state of preservation.

MARTHA D. FRONTIS.

Salisbury, Jan. 17. 1840. 7

A VERY superior bob-tailed Northern Horse, perfectly sound, kind and gentle in single and double harness, and a fast traveller,

For sale by C. B. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 17. 1840. 7

DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAS removed his Office to No. 1, of the Office Row of the Mansion Hotel, lately occupied by Dr. B. Austin.

January 17, 1840. 7

THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN

SALISBURY:

Friday Morning, January 17, 1840.

☞ We are authorised to announce Col. RICHARD W. LONG as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County.

☞ We are authorised to announce JOHN H. HARDIN, Esq., as a Candidate for re-election for the office of Sheriff of Rowan County, at the next election.

Congressional Reports.—Under this head in to-day's paper, our readers will find a *synopsis* of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the Report of the Postmaster-General—the latter document at length. For the synopsis of the Secretary of the Treasury's Report we are indebted to that excellent paper, the *Charleston Mercury*.

We need scarcely invite attention to these documents, as their general importance, we are confident, will secure to them a careful perusal by all our readers. They are handsomely written, and show each Department to be in a most flourishing condition. May they long remain so.

The Nomination.—The Democratic Republican Convention, or caucus, held in Raleigh on the 8th instant, unanimously nominated General ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS as the republican candidate for Governer at the next election in this State. We understand General S. accepted the nomination, and has resigned his office of Judge.

Gen. Saunders passed through this place yesterday, as we learn, on his way to Tennessee.

☞ We are compelled to defer our synopsis of the Comptroller's Report until our next; also our notice of the Secretary of War's Report is necessarily crowded out this week.

"Caucus among Caucus Haters."—The last Watchman contains an article headed as above, giving, or pretending to give, a description of a political meeting, which was held week before last, of a portion of the friends of the Administration party in this County. In that article the Watchman says:

"These '*Republicans*' were brought together chiefly by the agency of the Senior Editor of the Western Carolinian, who was known to be uncommonly busy in fixing the preliminaries on the evening previous, and was either actually present in person, or *within call*.'"

In reply to the above, we shall simply state, that there is not the first particle of truth in it—and we do not rest the declaration on our own assertion, but we have the concurrent testimony of every gentleman who attended the meeting. So far from the assertion of the Watchman being true, the Senior Editor (his associate being absent) of this paper *did not* suggest, advise, or arrange the getting up of the meeting, (which, by the by, as we learn, was only a casual assemblage of a few friends of the Administration on the spur of the moment,) was not present when the meeting was held, or *within call*, but, on the contrary, was in his own office, engaged in his own business.

For further particulars of the "candor" and "spirit of fairness" with which the Watchman treated the subject of the meeting alluded to in the above extract, we refer our readers to a communication in another part of our paper, signed "*One who was there.*"

The President's Message—Every day's mail brings us papers both North and South, containing comments on the Message of the President; and so far as we have yet heard, it meets with general commendation from all parties, both Whigs and Democrats. It no doubt is one of the best and most important documents Mr. Van Buren has ever communicated to Congress. While it exhibits in a clear and forcible manner our foreign relations, it, at the same time, presents in plain and farmer like style, the condition of every Department of the Government, so that the plainest farmer or mechanic of our country can read and understand it. As we remarked on presenting it to our readers, there is no "non-committal" doctrine in it. It comes out boldly and candidly on every subject of a national character, and if there are objections to any of the views laid down in the Message, they may be easily discovered by the plainest farmer.

For ourselves, we must confess that there are some principles laid down in it that we very highly approve, and must be apparent to every true Republican; such, in truth, that the most ultra Federalist cannot disapprove.

We will present, for example, the following.—Speaking of the necessity of avoiding both loans and taxes, he says:

"To avoid this, and to keep the expenditures within reasonable bounds, is a duty, second only in importance to the preservation of our national character, and the protection of our citizens in their civil and political rights. The creation in time of peace of a debt, likely to become permanent, is an evil for which there is no equivalent."

Again, while upon the same subject, he remarks:

"Our own experience, and also that of other nations, have demonstrated the unavoidable and fearful rapidity with which a public debt is increased, when the Government has once surrendered itself to the ruinous practice of supplying its supposed necessities by new loans. The struggle therefore, on our part, to be successful, must be made at the threshold. To make our efforts effective, severe economy is necessary. This is the surest provision for the national welfare; and it is at the same time, the best preservative of the principles on which our institutions rest. Simplicity and economy in the affairs of State have never failed to cherish and invigorate Republican principles, while these have been as surely subverted by national prodigality, under whatever specious pretexts it may have been introduced or fostered."

These are sentiments and doctrines which we most cordially approve, and if Mr. Van Buren will only put his shoulders to the wheel, Hercules-like, and carry into practice what he has thus openly *proposed*, he will throw off from his character much of that political distrust which has long rested on it, and shine forth in a new and better light.

But will he do this? Many ask the question, and many believe he will not. As for our humble selves, we incline to the belief that Mr. Van Buren will at least attempt it, and we are in hopes that after all his wanderings, before called to the presidential chair, from what we have deemed the path of duty, he will now direct the helm of state with an eye single to the good of his country.

We believe he will do so, for these reasons:

1st, from necessity. He cannot be extravagant without money; and, as the reduction of the tariff and the distribution of the surplus have left but little money in the treasury to squander away, necessity, therefore, will induce economy. The second reason is, that a course of economy is the only one that will secure Mr. Van Buren's re-election. The Anti-Masons, the Tariffites, and the Abolitionists have thrown him off, and taken up Gen. Harrison;—he must now throw himself on the republican farmers and mechanics of the country, by acting up to what he has thus openly professed.

As an evidence that he will carry out these principles, we may refer to the part, stated in the Message, that the expenditures of 1839 were *six millions less* than 1838; and the expenditures of 1840, will be over *five millions* less than those of the last year.

"Independent of the redemption of the public debt and trusts, the gross expenditures of seventeen and eighteen millions in 1834 and '35 had, by these causes, swelled to twenty millions in 1836; and the appropriations for 1837, made previously to the fourth of March, caused the expenditure to rise to the very large amount of thirty-three millions. We were enabled during the year 1838, notwithstanding the continuance of our Indian embarrassments, somewhat to reduce this amount; and that for the present year, 1839, will not in all probability exceed twenty six millions—or six millions less than it was last year. With a determination so far as depends on me to continue the reduction, I have directed the estimates for 1840 to be subjected to the severest scrutiny, and to be limited to the absolute requirements of the public service. They will be found less than the expenditures of 1839 by over five millions of dollars."

All this is good news, and shows us better prospects ahead. What we now want to see, is, that our Government shall return to what our forefathers intended it to be;—what it was under Washington and Jefferson. No one carried it further out of the true tract than Gen. Jackson, and as Mr. Van Buren promised to "tread in his footsteps," the only way in which he can redeem his promise, and at the same time save the Government, is to take the *back track*, and do what Gen. Jackson pledged himself to do,—that is, *reform* abuses, *reduce* expenditures, and practice economy.

If he will act faithfully on these principles, who can doubt that he will receive every State South of the Potomac, in preference to Harrison, who, if not an Abolitionist himself, is yet the candidate of the Abolitionists, a set of enthusiasts, who in their zeal to protect and defend *human rights*, would destroy the Constitution itself; break up all the elements of social relations, and re-enact the bloody scenes of St. Domingo in all the Southern States.

Views at Washington.—We copy the following from the Washington Correspondent of the Petersburg *American Statesman*. It shows the public feeling at Washington city, in regard to the President's Message:

"We learn, by a late letter from Washington, that 'so far, not a single Whig, in or out of Congress, has ventured to manifest any direct opposition to the principles of the message; and they are hesitating whether to fall in with the current, which they find irresistible, and not likely soon to turn, or to content themselves with a hopeless and unavailing opposition to it.'"

The War upon Mr. Calhoun.—In to-day's paper we publish the debate between Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun, in the Senate on the 3rd inst. How Mr. Clay fared in this trial of strength, we leave the reader to judge.

It should be borne in mind, and will be, we have no doubt, by all who prefer their *country* to *party*, how universally Mr. Calhoun has been subjected to this species of attack by a certain party—its leaders and presses. Every important measure broached by Mr. C. during his long and eventful political life—and more especially of late years—has been the signal for hoisting the flood gates of party virulence, and the out pouring upon his devoted head of all the bitter epithets to be found in the party vocabulary. Mr. Clay has shown himself a worthy and vigilant leader in this petty business.

Mr. Calhoun's rumored changes of political views and party associations have been rung in the public ear, until if what has been said of him be true, he certainly could hardly tell himself what are now his principles or position. The party organs of the federalists will begin with—"rumors of new intrigues," "unholy alliances," "damning coalitions," &c., and then burst forth, "Mr. Calhoun has gone over to the enemy," "he has added the last link to the chain necessary to damn him to everlasting fame!" We ask, have not these or rumors and charges similar in their import, been again and again rung against Mr. Calhoun by his enemies? Here, now, we have it again. It is said, with sundry deep and loud, (but *hypocritical*) groans, that he has deserted his long professed principles, sold himself and his "*tail*," (as the State Rights gentlemen in Congress, who do not disgrace the name, are indecently called) to his old enemies, "has made his bow in Court, and kissed the hand of the Monarch." Can it be so? John C. Calhoun deserted his principles and the interests of the country, and the cause of popular rights, of which he has been the proud champion for years! And for what? To gain the smiles of the President, and to be *appointed* to the *succession*, say the foul mouthed letter writers, and the federal editors! Impossible!—it cannot be so. Did he not at one time have the succession within his grasp?—could he not have been elected President after Gen. Jackson, without the remotest doubt, had he preferred *place* and *empty honor* to his country? His popularity when Gen. Jackson was elected President, was second only to that venerable Hero's, and had he followed the dictatorial lead of blind friends, might have towered in the glories of this world. He preferred duty and the welfare and happiness of his country, to the absurd and quick fading laurels of the political gambler, as every honest man would have done.

Again; in 1832, when the dark cloud of Tariff tyranny was lowering over the South, and her people threatened with destruction by the mercenaries of combined federalism, where was Mr. Calhoun then found? We answer, he was found at the post of duty, fighting her battles, beating back the foe, when most of the men who now charge him with treason, were found lending their counsel and assistance to his and our oppressors—were willing and anxious to imbrue their hands in the blood of Mr. Calhoun, and all who dared to cry out against the oppressions of Mr. Clay's Tariff! They cared not for their *country* then—they went for *party*;—*they do the same now*. And do these men now have the assurance to charge this grey-headed veteran in his country's cause—this champion of popular rights, who has shown himself to be such, not by *words*, but by *deeds*—with a desertion of the principles which have grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength, until they have become part of his nature? Charge him with truckling to power? He who knows no power on earth greater than his own gigantic intellect, guided by an honest heart in support of a righteous cause?

No; John C. Calhoun can never truckle to power, or become an office-seeker;—he can never become a gambling politician, *and these are his sins* in the eyes of those who are now crying out against him. He has, for nearly the whole of his eventful political career, been the MAIN PILLAR in the structure of Southern Republicanism. He has changed none of his principles, although now friendly with the President. He stands where he has stood for years, and from this lofty eminence he cannot be driven—hence he must be abused. Was not Mr. Jefferson subjected to the same system of federal abuse? And what was the issue? Let the honest yeomanry of the country mark the progress—it is they who at last have to pass final judgment.

Calhoun's Bill—The Bill introduced by Mr. Calhoun on the 3rd inst., to cede the Public Lands to the States in which they lie, on certain conditions, it is said will *reduce the expenses* of the Government nearly ONE MILLION of dollars, and make a great curtailment in Executive patronage. *That is*, the new States under the Bill will have to bear all the expense of surveying the lands, making titles, &c., which has heretofore cost the Government a great sum of money annually, while it will abolish the necessity of having such a host of Land Officers and others appointed by the President and dependent upon his bounty. Now, this reduction of the expenditures of the Government and curtailment of Executive patronage, is what Mr. Calhoun and his political friends have ever contended for. Mr. Clay and his friends have been clamorous in the same cause, and *now* turn about and *abuse* Mr. Calhoun for this effort to perfect so desirable an object. Is there not, in such a course, a greater show of personal hatred and party rancor, on the part of Mr. Clay and his friends, than of elevated patriotism? We think so decidedly.

Another "Dark Coalition."—"Rumor says" that Henry Clay "made his bow at the *White House*," on the occasion of the President's Levee on the 1st inst., and actually held friendly converse with little Van! Does not this smell of "a dark and damning coalition"? May we not expect soon to hear the federal *trio* calling upon all the powers of earth to arise and crush *this coalition* in its bud?

Pennsylvania—The Legislature of this State met on the 7th inst. In the House, Wm. Hopkins, the late Democratic speaker, was re-elected by a vote of 59 to 15. In the Senate, Gen. W. T. Rogers, Democrat, was elected speaker, by a vote of 16 to 9, over Charles B. Penrose. The Democrats have a majority on joint ballot of the two Houses, of twenty-three. A United States Senator is to be elected by this body, and it is thought that Mr. Dallas, late Minister to Russia, will be chosen.

The Legislature of Virginia has decided to go into the election of United States Senator on the 23d inst. Mr. *Rives* will be run by the *Whigs*, and Jno. Y. Mason, by the Republicans. Mr. Rives, says the Enquirer, cannot be elected.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met on the 1st inst., and was organized by the election of Daniel P. King, President of the Senate, and Robert C. Winthrop, Speaker of the House.—It is now reduced to a certainty, that Marcus Morton, (Dem.) is elected Governor of Massachusetts by the people.—The votes were counted, and the result is as follows: of the 102,066 given in the State, Morton received 51,035; Everett, 50,725; Scattering, 306. Morton's majority over all, 4.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Never was the truth of the adage, that "wounded birds are known by their fluttering," more strongly illustrated than by the "flustration" which was last week so manifest among the "covey" that hover around the "pigeon holes" of the *Watchman* Office. "A hawk in a hen-roost" could'nt have caused more *frizzling* of feathers, than the respectable and quiet assemblage of Republicans at the Mansion Hotel on the 3rd inst., seems to have created among the

"Bipeds of a feather
"That congregate together,"

in and about that establishment. In a paroxysm of affright, they "fly" in your face, Mr. Senior Editor, and charge you with aiding and abetting in this peaceable meeting of the people,—because, forsooth, you had the independence to publish, as *every* liberal-minded *Republican* Editor would have done under similar circumstances, the proceedings of this meeting of Republicans! Can that Press be called "*free*," that *refuses*, no matter from what motive, to publish the meeting of respectable citizens, assembled together to express their sentiments in relation to public men and public measures, particularly where those proceedings are couched in terms the most unexceptionable, free from even an *allusion* to those who entertain sentiments in conflict with theirs! Professing to be *no partizans*, but to deal justly by *all* parties, you would in reality have rendered yourselves obnoxious to the charge of a want of "candor and *honesty*," had you, as did the *Watchman*, decline publishing the proceedings in question.

Of what public utility is a Newspaper, where it not only omits but *refuses* to publish the proceedings of respectable people in its own neighborhood, because the sentiments expressed, although in language perfectly courteous, may not accord with those of the Editors? Such a Press is justly liable to the charge of being prostituted to the purposes of a *faction*,—of being the pander of individual ambition, rather than the exponent of public sentiment. Much more space is taking up in the columns of the *Watchman*, with misrepresentations of the meeting, and abuse of those present, (as well as of those not present) than would have been requisite to give the proceedings entire; so that they cannot plead "want of room" as an excuse for *suppressing* them!

But "truth is mighty, and will prevail;" and the *Watchman* might as well attempt to shut out sunlight from the hill-tops, as to *suppress* political light, and keep the people in *darkness* with regard to the *truth* of what is daily transpiring. The freemen of Rowan cannot *long* be hood-winked by the garbled and one-sided character of *all* the political matter contained in the *Watchman*.

The charge that one of you, Messrs. Editors, was busy in getting up the meeting of the 3rd., is as wide of the truth as the balance of the *Watchman's* guessings in the premises: To my own knowledge, you had no other agency than the publication of its proceedings, on being requested to do so; for which, you are as certain of securing the approbation of all *honest* men, as you are of being exposed to the carpings and abuse of heated *partizans*. ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Congressional.—In *Senate* Jan. 2d, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a Bill for the armed occupation of that portion of Florida Territory now overrun by hostile Indians, which was made the special order of the day for Monday last.

In the *House* on the 4th, Mr Evans introduced a bill making an appropriation for the pay of members and the contingent expenses of the House, which was considered in Committee of the Whole and passed. Mr. Sherrod Williams introduced a Resolution, that all the papers, petitions, &c., favorbly received by the last Congress, and not acted upon, be again taken from the files of the House and referred to appropriate Committees. Agreed to. Mr. Thompson moved a reconsideration of a vote by which a number of useless maps of the seat of war in Florida were ordered to be printed for the House. The motion created considerable debate. It was sustained by all the administration members, which is the first good evidence we have seen of a determination on the part of Mr. Van Buren's friends in Congress to carry out his views in regard to *economy* and retrenchment. The motion to reconsider was carried by a large majority and the Resolution laid on the table. Mr. Brown of Tenn., (Ad) introduced as an amendment of the Constitution, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for their ratification, the following:—"No person who shall hereafter be elected, and shall serve the term of four years as President of the United States, shall be again eligible to that office."

In *Senate*, on the 6th, Mr. Wright, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the collection, safekeeping, transfer and disbursement of the public revenue.

Mr. W. also, from the same Committee, to which was referred the bill more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the Government, and to punish public defaulters, reported the same with amendments, which was ordered to be printed

Mr. W. said that he was directed by the Committee to give notice that they would, on Monday next, ask for the consideration of these bills, in the order in which they were reported, and that they would feel it their duty to press their consideration after that date.

Mr. Benton introduced a string of Resolutions denying the constitutional power of Congress to assume the debts of the individual States, contracted at home and abroad, to carry on works of State Improvements, and made an able speech on the subject. These are highly important Resolutions, and we will notice them further in our next.

The following bills were taken up on their third reading, read a third time, and passed:

A bill to relinquish to the State of Mississippi, the Two per cent. fund arising under her compact for admission into the Union.

A bill to prevent the counterfeiting of any foreign copper, gold, silver, or other coin, and to prevent the bringing into the United States, or issuing any counterfeit foreign copper, gold, silver or other coin.

Nothing of importance was done in the *House* this day.

In *Senate* Jan. 7th, various propositions of a private and also of a public nature were introduced, but not having been acted on, we do not notice. Mr. Linn introduced the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed respectfully to request annually of the Governors of the different States and Territories of the United States to furnish, for the use of the Congressional Library, all reports and documents in their possession in relation to the geology and mineralogy of their respective States and Territories.

The resolutions introduced by Mr. Benton in regard to the assumption of the State debts were taken up and referred to a Committee of seven—consisting of Messrs. Grundy, chairman, Lumpkin, Smith of Ia., Young, Hubbard, Allen and Merrick.

In the *House*, Mr. Campbell, chairman of the Committee of Elections, introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, that all papers or other testimony in possession of or within the control of this House, in relation to the late election in New Jersey for Representatives in the Twenty Sixth Congress of the United States be referred to the Committee of Elections, with instructions to inquire and report who are entitled to occupy as members of this House, the five contested seats from that State, and that the committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Considerable debate sprung up on this Resolution, which was cut off by a motion to adjourn.

In *Senate*, Jan. 8th, the bill for the armed occupation of Florida passed to its third reading.—Much other private business was transacted.

In the *House*, the Resolutions of Mr. Campbell of South Carolina, to refer all the testimony in relation to the New Jersey disputants to the Committee of Elections, and Mr. Bell's substitute for said resolutions, declaring that the Democratic claimants have not the right to be sworn, &c., being the question before the House,

Mr. Duncan, who was entitled to the floor upon said question, concluded his very able speech in review of the whole subject. He adduced many facts, including statements of the polls, and the message of the Governor of New Jersey, in proof of the fraud which had been committed to deprive the people of that State of their legitimate representation, and in justification of the course the House of Representatives had pursued in setting aside the claimants who held the certificates.

Mr. Botts having obtained the floor, the house adjourned.

In *Senate*, Jan. 9, nothing of great importance was transacted.

In the *House*, the resolution of Mr. Campbell, and the proposed amendment, were taken up.

A general discussion upon the *merits* of the New Jersey case arose, in which several gentlemen participated. Mr. Randolph of New Jersey had the floor on the case when the House adjourned.

Jan. 10, the *Senate* did not sit this day, and the *House* was engaged all day upon the New Jersey question. No Printer for the House yet elected.

☞ *Several articles, the publication of which was requested this week are reluctantly deferred to our next.*

Salisbury Female Academy

The Trustees of the Salisbury Female Academy

INFORM the public, that this Institution will be opened on Monday, the 14th of October next. It is their intention to place this Seminary on a permanent and respectable basis; and no care will be wanting on their part, to render it, in every respect, worthy of the confidence of the friends of education, morality and religion, who seek for their daughters a place where intellectual and moral culture combined, will prepare them to occupy with usefulness and dignity, the sphere to which they may be called.

They are now making all suitable efforts to secure for Teachers, a Gentleman and Lady of high qualifications. Meanwhile, they have engaged Miss EMMA J. BAKER, a young Lady, in whose literary qualifications and capacity for such a situation, they have perfect confidence; and who has hitherto taught music in this and other Seminaries, with entire satisfaction. As soon as the other Teachers are obtained, Miss BAKER will again devote herself exclusively to the musical department.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For beginners per session of 5 months,	$8 00
For the Rudiments with Grammar, Geography and History,	10 00
The above, with the higher branches in Literary Department,	12 50
Music on the Piano or Guitar	25 00
Painting,	10 00

Ornamental Needle-work, and the making of wax flowers will be also taught, if desired, at $5 each.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS L. COWAN, Chairman.

Salisbury, Sept. 27, 1839. tf.

Mocksville Academy.

R. E. TROY

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken charge of the Mocksville Academy. From the healthy situation of the village, and the morality of the community, he hopes to be patronised by an enlightened public. The first session will commence on the 13th January, 1840.

TERMS.

Reading, Writing, Spelling and Arithmetic,	$6 00
Do. with English Grammar and Geography,	10 00
Do. with Latin, Greek, Algebra, Surveying, &c.	12 50

January 3, 1840. 3t.

DENTISTRY.

W. A. M'CORMICK, M. D.

SURGEON DENTIST,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has taken an office at the Mansion Hotel, for the purpose of practising DENTAL SURGERY, in all its various branches, on the most improved and scientific principles, viz. *Scaling, Plugging, Extracting, Inserting Teeth on Pivot, Gold Spring, Plate, &c.*

He is a regular graduate of Medicine, and hopes by attention and assiduity in the line of his profession, to receive a share of public patronage.

N. B. He is in possession of a material, not only innocent and easily applied, but far superior to any thing that ever yet has been discovered for *Plugging*, particularly in large cavities where the nerve is exposed and tooth otherwise much diseased, and would particularly recommend it to all before having their teeth extracted, which otherwise might be saved by having them plugged.

P. S. Ladies waited on at their private residences.

December 20, 1839. 2t.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

DR. R. W. WHITINGTON.

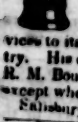
HAVING located himself in the *Town of Salisbury*, offers his professional services to teh citizens of Rowan, and the adjoining counties.

He may be found at Col. LONG'S HOTEL, where he is prepared to perform any and every

DENTAL OPERATION.

N. B. Examinations made without charge—materials and work warranted in all cases.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1839. tf.



DR. G. B. DOUGLAS,

HAVING located himself in Salisbury, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens, and those of the surrounding country. His office is at the room formerly occupied by Dr. R. M. Bouchelle, where he may be found at all times except when absent on professional duties.

Salisbury, May 2, 1839. tf

DR. LEANDER KILLIAN,

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Salisbury, and the surrounding country. His office is in Mr. West's new brick-building, nearly opposite J. & W. Murphy's store.

Salisbury, N. C., August 30, 1839. tf.

DR. E. T. DICKENS

HAS Located himself at Col. David Ramsey's, Oakley Grove, Iredell county, N. C., and respectfully tenders his services to the public in the various departments of his profession.

January 10, 1840. y

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

IN MOCKSVILLE, DAVIE COUNTY.

THOMAS FOSTER

INFORMS the public that he has removed from his former stand, to his new buildings on the public square, in the Town of Mocksville, where he will continue to keep a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT

His House is roomy and commodious; attached to which are six comfortable Offices for gentlemen of the Bar, all convenient to the Court House. The subscriber pledges himself to the most diligent exertions, to give satisfaction to such as may call on him. His Table, Bar and Stables are provided in the best manner that the country will afford, and his servants are faithful and prompt.

Feb. 14, 1839. 74 tf

Moffat's Pills and Bitters.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the Subscribers

CRESS & BOGER, Agents.

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.

P. S. See advertisement.—April 4, '39. tf

FRESH MEDICINES.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

HAVE just received a Fresh Supply of GENUINE MEDICINES—among which are the following, for the first time offered in this market, to which they would particularly invite the attention of Physicians, to wit:

Tartrate of Iron and Potassa, a mild and excellent Tonic.

Hydrargyrum cum creta, (chalk mercury) an excellent preparation for children.

Precipitated Carbonate of Iron, estimated a much finer preparation than the old rust or carbonate.

Acetate of Potassa, (sal duriticus.)

Liquor Potassæ; Extract of Jalap; Elaterium, very fine, (Clutterbuck's,) and Medicines of all kinds generally used in this country.

—ALSO—

Dye-stuffs, Paints, Oils, Snuffs, Tobacco, Spanish Cigars, Candles, Rice, Starch, Soaps, Perfumes, Brushes, Instruments, Pasie-boards, fine Letter and Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper and Points, madeira, teneriff, malaga, port, sherry, champaign, muscat, and claret Wines, french, peach, and apple Brandy, Gin, monongahala and old Whiskey, jamaica and new-england Rum, Loaf Sugar, Varnishes, Sand Paper, Glass-ware, Bottles, lemon and ginger Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarinds, Jugs, Corks, Pocket-Books and Maps, Pipes, iron and composition Mortars and Pestles, Candle-wick, Lee's, Dean's, Dyott's, Anderson's, Hooper's, Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Peters', Moffat's Brandreth's, Evans', and Phelps' Pills, Houck's and Swaim's Panacea, Moore and Anderson's Cough-Drops, Snuff-boxes, Spices, Pepper, Sauce, Rowand's Tonic Mixture, Back-Gammon Boards, Matches, Balm of Columbia for bald heads, Elixir of Opium, Swaim's Vermifuge,

And a thousand other articles too tedious to mention, which will be sold very low, at the Apothecary Store, Salisbury, North Carolina.

January 10, 1840. y

LAMP, TRAINED, AND LINSEED

OILS,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Number Six.

FOR SALE AT WHEELERS.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Wrapping Paper, &c.

THE Subscribers offer at Wholesale or Retail,

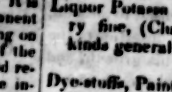
120 Reams Wrapping Paper;
20 do. Foolscap do.;
12 do. Letter do. ruled and unruled
10 Gross Paste-boards;
6 do. Rice Paper;

French and colored Paper for Ladies' use.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Garden Seeds.

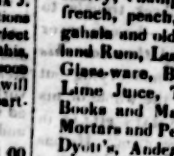


A LARGE Assortment of **Fresh and Genuine Garden SEEDS**, just received from the New Lebanon Shakers, (catalogues of which can be seen at our store.)

Also, neat Oval Boxes and Hand Swifts for Ladies,

For sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Jewellery for Sale.



THE Subscribers offer at wholesale, a large and beautiful assortment of

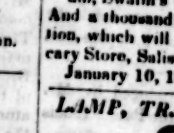
JEWELLERY, Cutlery,

AND A VARIETY OF *FANCY ARTICLES.*

Merchants and dealers in the above are invited to call and examine, as they are determined to sell very cheap. C. B. & C. K. WHEELER

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Bargains! Bargains!!



THE Subscribers have just received from the North, six

Family Carriages AND *BAROUCHES,*

Made to order and of the best materials, which will be sold for very moderate prices. They also have on hand

One Fine two-wheel Buggy, And one Sulkey,

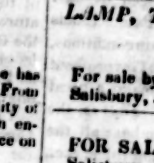
With HARNESS for each—all complete.

Those persons desirous of something neat and comfortable to ride in, cannot fail to be pleased both in style and price.

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

Northern Horses.

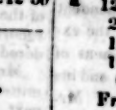


THREE PAIR of FINE **Northern Horses** for sale. They are young and well broke and warranted sound and perfectly gentle. Apply to

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. y

HORSES FOR SALE.



A PAIR of YOUNG well broke NORTHERN HORSES, and a SINGLE NORTHERN TROTTER for Sale by

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 13, 1839. tf.

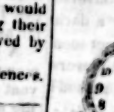
To Journeymen Coach-Makers.

THE Subscriber will give steady employment to two good Journeymen Coach-makers, who can come well recommended for habits of sobriety and industry. Their business will be to make and repair Coaches, &c., for which, (if they suit) he will pay liberal wages.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, October 11, 1839. tf

PIEDMONT HOUSE.



THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of Travellers and Boarders, is now prepared for their reception. His TABLE will always be furnished

With the best the market can afford;

his BAR with a good supply of choice Liquors; his BEDS shall always be kept in fine order; and his Stables (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful hostlers.

He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH.

Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1839. 1y

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, on th 1st day of January, 1840.

Agner, Miles	Kilpatrick, R. H.
Anderson, Mary Jane	Lyster, Moses M. (2)
Andrews, George	Lifnan, Solomon
Barber, Elias	Lock, Richard (2)
Brown, Moses L.	Lefferts, John L. (2)
Brown & Chambers, (2)	Locke, Mrs. Mary
Burage, Edward	Lyerly, Jacob
Black, Capt. James A.	Martin, Judge
Brown, Henry W.	Morrison, Rufus W. (2)
Bradshaw, Preston	Mecatum, James
Brown, Willson (2)	Moyer, John W.
Brinkle, Christian	M'Faddin, Hugh
Burns, James H.	Mitchell, W. L.
Bates, William	M'Connaughey, Mrs. C.
Bishop, R. M.	Mitchell, James
Barker, John B.	Moore, Thomas R.
Beverly, Mr.	M'Atee, John
Bullen, Mrs. Catharine,	M'Corkle, Miss Nancy
Carter, Allen	M'Clelland, John
Cashion, John	Miller, Jonathan
Carren, Henry	Moore, W. P.
Crowell, Buckner	Morrison, W. R.
Coffield, Benjamin	Parker, Miss Mary
Clerk, Superior Court	Pool, Jacob
Chaplain, Noah	Parish, Jesse J.
Carr, Maj. James E. (2)	Philips, Enoch E.
Cauble, Henry	Porter, Barry
Canup, John	Rutter, William
Dawson, James B.	Roseman, Miss Nancy
Dejernett, Miss Ann R.	Roriman, David
Davis, Miss Lucinda	Robison, Hugh
Douglass, John	Redwine, Pleasant
Dinkins, Mrs. Sarah	Ripett, Joshua
Dowland, Henry (2)	Robison, Mrs. Margery
Davidson, Samuel O.	Roberts, Col. William
Davis, Miss Ann W.	Sloan, Samuel
Dickson, Clementine	Salut, John
Ellis, Robert	Shuman, John
Edmunds, Samuel	Swink, Alexander
Fraley, Samuel	Scott, Thomas
Fowler, Dr. T. J. (2)	Steward, Debry
Ford, R. W.	Sachi, Gustavus
Ferguson, Moses	Stirewalt, John F.
Ford, John	Stoker, Allen
Ford, Mrs. M. E.	Stoner, Charles
Frohock, Mrs. E. M.	Stinston, William
Fraley, Jacob	Smith, Thos. or Joseph
Ford, Robert	Sarah, Mrs. M.
Graham, Miss Zelpha	Smitheal, George
Goodman, George	Tarr, George O.
Grubson, William	Trentman, Jacob (2)
Gram, Valentine	Thompson, Col. W.
Horton, A. W.	Turner, Jesse
Harbin, Col. Casl. (2)	Trexler, Henry (4)
Hillan, Josephus	Trexler, David
Huntington, John	Thomason, George
Hartman, George	Utzman, Lewis
Hornbarrier Daniel	Whitington, Shade
Hielick, Simeon	Woolly, A. F.
Hackett, W. H.	Williams, Jacob
Hamlet, Andrew J.	Willson, Catline
Hill, Henry	Womack, Thomas
Harris William	Weeks, E. H
Hunc, Robt. or Josiah	West, Mrs. Mary
Hide, John	Wall, W. W.
Klutts, Josie or Solomon	Weaver, Other
Kelly, Edmund	Warren, Mrs. Martha
Krider, Mrs. Elizabeth	Watson, David
Kirk, Stephen	

Jan 10. H. W. CONNER, P. M.

A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Lexington, on the 1st day of January, 1840.

George Bowers,	Isaac Kinney,
James Burkhead,	Solomon Lere,
Biddy Bass or Parnell,	Enos Laning,
Thomas C. Crump,	John Lookabill,
Michael Craver,	Jeremiah Mize,
Andrew Clodfelter,	Nathaniel Markland,
John A. Davis,	Charles H Mock,
James A. Davis,	Andrews Miars,
Mrs. Rachel Davis,	Fereby Medlin, or
George Feezer,	John Gallimore,
George Fritts,	Harrod Pope,
Lewis Fitzgerald,	John Peacock,
M. Hammons, constable,	Martha Sullivan,
Phillip Hedrick,	William Turner,
Jacob Hedrick,	Rebecca Thompson,
Francis Hedrick,	Peter Woods,
Henry Hagy,	Isaac Wilson,
Albert Hamilton,	Samuel Wertheraw,
John Hesking,	Jetson Willis,
Alenith Hunt,	George Weavel,
J. F. Heusenwright,	

Jan. 10. M. ROUNSAVILLE, P. M.

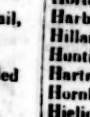
Cabinet Work.

THE Subscriber informs the Public, that he has removed his Shop to the House on main street, nearly opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, where he will continue to prosecute the Cabinet Business in its various branches. *Sideboards, Secretarics, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Tables, &c.*, made to order, in style and durability not excelled by any work executed in this place or vicinty. A portion of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

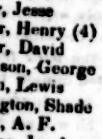
Plank, Scantling, and Produce taken in exchange for work. WARREN GHEEN.

Salisbury, January 10, 1840. y

Valuable Land



FOR SALE.



THE Subscriber offers for sale the following valuable lands in Lincoln County:

ONE TRACT

containing **362** acres, lying on the Catawba River six miles below Beattie's Ford.

A Tract of **132** acres adjoining the above.

A Tract of **988** acres adjoining the last.

A Tract known as the

CATAWBA SPRINGS,

containing **709** acres, which will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

The Subscriber having determined to sell, these lands may be had on very liberal terms, with a credit of one, two, and three years.

Any one desiring to purchase and wishing to examine any of the lands, will be shown them by applying to Dr. S. X. JOHNSON who resides in the neighborhood, and who will inform them of further particulars in relation to terms.

H. W. CONNOR.

Salisbury, N. C., Nov. 8, 1839. tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Neatly and Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received, and now offer for sale, wholesale or retail, the following

GOODS:

737	pieces brown and bleached Domestics;
16	" Apron Checks;
26	" Bed Ticking;
40	" black and colored Cambrick;
120	dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs;
34	pieces Kentucky Jeans;
23	" red and green Flannels;
167	twilled and duffle Blankets;
25	pieces plain and checked Linseys;
44	" black and colored Merinoes;
416	" Fancy Prints;
18	" grey and blue mixed Sattinetts;
350	Mens' and Boys' Seal Caps;
6	pieces Het-Anker Belting Cloths.

—ALSO—

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes, Drugs, Saddlery, Plated-Ware, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queens-Ware, Glass-Ware, Together with a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, which will be sold lower than they ever have been.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1840. 2m

Just Received, and for Sale,

Wholesale or Retail,

75 Kegs Nails, assorted sizes;
800 bars Iron 1¼ to 2 inches wide;
2,000 lbs. Spring Steel;
500 " blister do;
1,500 " bar Lead;
15 kegs Powder;
24 hogsheads Sugar;
60 bags Coffee;
100 kegs White Lead;
15 coils Rope;
20 pieces Bagging;
40 boxes Glass 8 x 10;
20 " " 10 x 12;
40 Nova Scotia Grindstones;
240 bottles Scotch Snuff.

By J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840. tf—

Iron from the King's Mountain IRON COMPANY.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with the above Company, for the regular supply of

SUPERIOR IRON,

which is well adapted to Wagon, and Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, &c., which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. & W. MURPHY.

Salisbury, December 6, 1839. 6m.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

ARE now receiving and opening, at their stand at Mill Hill, Cabarrus County, a new and fresh supply of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry-Goods, Hard-ware, Tin-ware, Crockery, Groceries, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, Hats and Bonnets, &c. In short, their stock comprises almost every article usually kept in a country store, all of which will be sold low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

We return our thanks to the Public for the liberal patronage we have received and hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JACOB WINECOFF & CO.

Cabarrus County, N. C., Dec. 27, 1839. tf

Cress & Boger

HAVE on hand and offer for sale the following articles cheap for cash or on time to punctual dealers:

Fine invisible green, blue and black Cloths;
Satin vestings, figured, very handsome;
Black and drab Date for Summer wear;
8 pieces Kentucky Jeans; 100 do. brown Domestics;
10 do. Bed-Tickings; 2,000 lbs. Spun Cotton, S.F.
50 lbs. blue cotton Yarn; 50 lbs. Turkey Red;
15 kegs nails, assorted;
4 genuine mouse-hole Anvilles;
2 smiths' Bellows;
1 doz. Collins' Axes; 18 finished Rifle barrels; 3 doz. Weaving Reeds, Philadelphia make; Scotch and Macouba Snuff; 1 box best cavendish Tobacco; 18 or 20 Het Anker Bolting Cloths, from No. 5 to 9; assortment of screan wire, &c.

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, French and Champaign Brandy, Wines of different kinds; Holland Gin, &c., &c.

July 26, 1839. tf

WINTER GOODS.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE

HAVE just received from New York and Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

Winter Goods,

—CONSISTING OF—

Dry Goods, Hardware, Tinware, Crockery, GROCERIES, Drugs and Medicines, Dye-Stuffs, Paints and Oil, Boots and Shoes, Saddlery, &c., &c.

In short, their Stock comprises almost every article needed by the *Farmer, Mechanic*, or the *Fashionables* of the town or country.

N. B. They will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time; or in exchange for country Produce.

Concord, Jan. 17th, 1840. tf

PAINTING.

THE Subscriber having located himself in the town of *Concord*, would now offer his services to the Public, as an

Ornamental and Sign Painter.

He flatters himself that his long experience in the above Business, and the specimens of work he has executed in his line, will be a sufficient recommendation.

He will also attend to any call made on him in the

HOUSE PAINTING BUSINESS,

and is confident he can give satisfaction to all who may employ him.

The Public is respectfully requested to call and encourage him, as he is determined to execute all work committed to him in the best possible manner.

☞ Also, Painting and Trimming all kinds of Carriages, done with neatness and despatch.

J. W. RAINEY.

Concord, N. C., March 21, 1839. tf

$10 REWARD

WILL be given for any information that will lead to the apprehension of a negro boy named AMOS, belonging to Mrs. Mary Steele, of Rowan county, N. C. This boy was arrested on a State's Warrant, in Mecklenburg county, on the 23rd of November last, when I became his bail, and a short time after he absconded, since which time I have been unable to obtain any information of him. THO. J. HOLTON.

Charlotte, Jan. 3, 1840. 3t.

Twin Cot ton Seed

A small quantity of the above SEED, raised by Mr William Thomas, formerly of Davidson County, is left for Sale at this Office, at $2 00 per hundred.

November 1st, 1839. tf.

Warrants for sale here.

Who wants better Evidence?

I WOULD refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in this paper and in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to will observe that in almost every case they attest the fact, that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary cases, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say anything as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual remedy extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operation in such cases, they restore the tone of the Stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, THE LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of THE LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery fluid will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause carising, fly before the effects of THE LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties, and tremours which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every prerogative of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength, and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates, and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take THE LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the Southern States or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefitted:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thos. Purcell, sen'r., 64 years of age—was afflicted 18 years with swell ngs in his legs—was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in 3 weeks.

Case of Joan Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio—rheumatism five years—is entirely cured—has used the LIFE MEDICINES for Worms in children and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin—periodical sick headache—always relieved by a small dose—now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio—rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure—she is now a very healthy and robust woman—attested by her husband Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger—nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman—subject to ill health several years—a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her—is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas—cough and symptoms of consumption—cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism *in one week!*

Case of S. Colvin—cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Saline, N. Y.—was in a very low state of health a year and a half—did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker—severe case of Fever and Ague—cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis—affection of the liver—after trying doctors' remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic 20 years—effected a perfect cure in 24 hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts, wandering of the mind, vapors and melancholy, and all kinds of hysteric complaints are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies, or obstructions, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood, they have not their equal in the world!

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicine for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 375 Broadway.

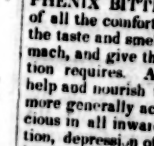
All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WILLIAM B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

The above Medicines may be had of Cress & Boger, of this town, Agents for the Proprietor.

Salisbury, Jan. 3, 1840



Wanted

1 or 200 Head of Sheep, for which fair prices will be given. ☞ Apply at the "Sheep Horse."

Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1839. tf

FOR SALE.

FROM 75,000 to 100,000 of the

Morus Multicaulis Cuttings.

☞ Apply at this **Office.**

September 20, 1839. tf